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#### CMN receives Veterans Upward Bound Grant

The College of Menominee Nation located in Keshena, Wisconsin is the recipient of a U.S. Department of Education Veterans. Upward Bound grant. The College received notice on Tuesday, June 1, 1999 that it has been awarded a \$200,000 annual grant for the next four years to provide educational services to honorably discharged military veterans. The college is one of thirty-five post secondary educational institutions across the United States to receive these grant funds.

The College of Menominee Nation Veterans Unward Bound Program will serve 120 first generation and low income veterans from a eight county region of northeast Wisconsin, Counties included in the service area are Menominee, Shawano, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Forest, Florence and Waupaca counties. American Indian veterans from the Menominee, Stockbridge-Munsee, Oneida, Sokaogon (Mole Lake), Chippewa, Ho-Chunk and Forest County Potawatomi tribal communities are also eligible to be served by

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## Menominee suit would end if proposal is passed

The Associated Press

APPLETON, Wis. (AP) – A 45-year-old dispute between federal officials and the Menominee Indians could be over if Congress passes a proposal by U.S. Rep. Mark Green.

The Green Bay Republican's legisla-

tion would force the federal government to pay a \$32 million settlement to the tribe.

The damages stem from a temporary termination of its federal recognition in the 1950s and mismanagement of its assets by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the 1960s and 1970s.

"It's gone on long enough," Green said.

Green's bill would require that the tribe pass 30 percent of the money to its individual members.

Menominee County, almost all reser-

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## Raining on your Memorial Day parade



# Michigan Tribes want law protecting Indian grave sites

PESHAWBESTOWN, Mich. (AP) – Indian tribes in Michigan say the state needs a law to protect Indian grave sites and remains because a federal law passed nine years ago is inadequate.

"This is an issue that all the tribes are taking an interest in," said Philip Henry, a member of the Michigan Commission on Indians Affairs.

The group is supporting creation of the law to protect remains on state-owned or private property.

"These are our ancestors, and we don't want to step on our ancestors," Henry told the Traverse City Record Eagle for a story Sunday.

Representatives of the state's federally recognized Indian tribes met earlier this year in Moum Pleasant to discuss the issue. The Saginaw Chippewa Indian tribe

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#### **GRANT:**

the program. The northeast Wisconsin area has 50,783 military veterans residing in the eight county area.

College of Menominee Nation Dean of Student Services Alan Caldwell, who wrote the grant application, stated, "This program will provide academic advising, financial aid information and assistance, and counseling services to veterans desiring to begin their college education and upgrade their skills in the work force," He also stated, "This grant gives the college an opportunity to expand its educational, services to an under served part of the population of northeast Wisconsin." The program provides a monthly stipend to each participating veteran and will provide for some tuition costs for those taking college level classes.

The project will be directed by a program director with assistance of a counselor and administrative assistant. The college plans to have the staff hired and in place to begin the program on September 1, 1999, the official starting date of the program.

For more information on the College of Menominee Nation Veterans Upward Bound Program contact Alan Caldwell in the CMN Student Services Office at 715-799-5602.

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#### **GRAVESITES:**

is coordinating the effort.

Indian remains found on federal or tribal lands, or discovered in work by federal agencies, already are protected through the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act enacted by Congress in 1990. The act requires museums, universities and institutions to report American Indian burial remains and artifacts to the National Park Service so they can be claimed and returned to tribes.

Henry said that state legislation is needed to extend protection to Indian remains to state-owned and private land. With more land development spreading into the state's outlying areas, the conflicts with tribal grave sites are affecting not just archeologists and researchers but home and road builders and farmers as well.

"We know there are many burial sites being found and being desecrated," Henry said. "This has been done time and again. We want a bill that's going to protect remains that are found."

Pearl Broome of Peshawbestown is a former repatriation officer and cultural coordinator for the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians. She said several tribal burial grounds have been discovered both on tribal and private land in Leelanau County. There also are burial grounds scattered along the Lake Michigan shoreline in Charlevoix and Antrim counties, although Ms. Broome said tribal officials do not disclose the locations to keep the public away from the sites. But she said Indian grave sites can be found throughout the state.

"Our people were everywhere," she said.

Ms. Broome says it has been the Grand Traverse Band's policy to help, rather than hinder, landowners who have discovered Indian remains on their property.

"We didn't want to make it a bad thing for anybody or make it hard for people to report finding something," she said. "A lot of people have been good about calling us when they found something."

Frequently the tribe tells the landowner to proceed with plans for their property if the graves can remain undisturbed. "I was taught that those belong where they were put. But if that's not possible, we've got other places to put them," Ms. Broome said. "It doesn't have to be a big deal."

Henry said it is not the tribes' goal to block developers or hold them up for lengthy periods through legislation protecting Indians grave sites. They just want the same protection for their ancestors' remains that other cultures have practiced for centuries.

"We're not asking for the land; we're asking for the remains," he said.

#### PROPOSAL:

vation land, is among Wisconsin's poorest counties. Green's bill would prohibit the tribe from using the settlement money to purchase land and remove it from the tax rolls.

The tribe filed a lawsuit in 1967 seeking damages. After years of trials and appeals, the tribe and the agency agreed to settlement terms last August.

With termination of trust status in 1954, tribal land became subject to state taxes, and the tribe was forced to close its hospital and sell its phone company and power plant.

With the settlement money, Menominee Chairman Apesanahkwat said the tribe will improve education, health care and economic opportunities for its members.

"We'll try to remedy some of the causes and effects of that termination," he said.

"For all practical purposes it should go, I would hope that they (House of Representatives) would make a decision by the end of this fiscal year, "said Menominee Tribal Vice Chairman Wendell 'Sim' Askenette Thursday morning. "We will definitely pass on the information (to tribal members)," he added.

The House of Representatives is not in session at this time.